

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

CINCINNATI BAZAAR.

Our readers will be gratified to learn that the Cincinnati Bazaar has been successful—quite as much as its most sanguine friends could have anticipated. We are most happy to record the fact, especially because we know that the small company of women who have thus succeeded, have done so only by unwearying toil and almost unexampled effort. In behalf of the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause, and of the Committee who have the responsibility of its publication we gratefully acknowledge their

LIBERAL DONATION, of five hundred dollars toward its support and circulation. For ourselves, we confess we feel painfully oppressed by the responsibility which this confidence in us has placed upon us. We hope it may grow more and more worthy of their confidence and their labor in its behalf.

We shall soon be able to publish the Official report of the managers.

A CHURCH DEVELOPEMENT.

Recently the Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Indiana suspended a Minister of that church for assisting fugitive slaves to escape. This is an act altogether worthy of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church which is located almost exclusively in the slave states, principally in Tennessee and Kentucky. The Free Presbyterian gives some further particulars. It says:

The suspended minister's name is T. B. McCune, and he is now himself a fugitive fleeing from arrest by the civil authorities of Indiana. A requisition was made by the Governor of Kentucky on the Governor of Indiana, for the delivery of Mr. McCune to the authorities of the former State, for the alleged offense of assisting fugitives to escape. This requisition the Governor of Indiana complied with, so far as to issue a warrant for the arrest of McCune, and he is now fleeing to escape capture on that warrant.

McCune also stated that it was through the proceedings of the Presbytery in this case that the Kentucky Governor obtained his knowledge of Mr. McCune's agency in assisting fugitives; and that one of the slaves whom he helped to liberty had belonged to a brother minister of the same Church in the South!

Taken all in all, this is one of the hardest cases which slavery, profligate in crime and cruelty as it is, has yet produced. A minister of Jesus Christ is cast out of his standing in the Church, and then hunted down as a criminal by the State; and for what? For simply obeying the plainest commands of the Bible, and the dictates of common humanity. Not only is the duty of assisting fugitive slaves enjoined in those general precepts of the Scriptures which require us to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, bid the outcast, &c., but it is commanded in express terms. "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant that is escaped from his master unto thee. He shall dwell among you, even in one of thy gates where it thinketh him best, thou shalt not oppress him."

A CELEBRATION.—On the 21st ult., the Abolitionists of Boston and vicinity celebrated the 20th anniversary of the mob of "five thousand gentlemen of property and standing," who signified their disavowal by breaking up the meeting of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society by breaking an unsavory sign—by not taring and feathering George Thompson as they intended to do, and by exchanging Garrison as they threatened to do.

All these noble achievements done and designed, these modest five thousand gentlemen in Broad-street, now, after the progress of a score of years, would willingly forget. But the unforgotten abolitionists not content with not forgetting it, themselves, must needs have a monument to its memory, to inform the present and the future of what Boston gentlemen could do in 1835. This is right. Let impartial history record the acts of men as they pass, whether to their shame or their honor. Thus does the future contribute its inducement to the well being of the present.

Our Abolition friends seem to have had a good time of it, whether the "gentlemen" whose achievements were commemorated, relished it or not. Parker and Phillips and Garrison and Wright and Higginson and May came with their best contributions to give the occasion interest, and of course, they succeeded.

We shall find room for some further account of the proceedings in another number.

JUDGE KANE AGAIN.—On the 29th ult., after argument Judge Kane made an order denying the petition of Mr. Williamson's counsel, to present a supplementary return to the writ. Very gracious! However the Judge ordered that when Mr. W. was ready to purge himself by answering such questions as the Court may address to him, the Marshal may bring him into Court when he will decide upon further action!

Follow citizens, Judge Kane casts contempt upon the sovereign power of the states—acrobatic tramples under foot the sacred rights of personal liberty solely by virtue of your union with slaveholders. Please remember this, and tell us, how long shall it be?

Not SECTIONS.—The Cincinnati Gazette is in favor of the Hon. William Cullum of Tennessee for Clerk of the House of Representatives, among other reasons, "because it will prove that there is no sectionalism among Northern men opposed to the Nebraska bill," or in other words, Republicans. That means that it will prove there is no sectionalism among them—they are willing slaveholders shall continue, and are desirous of continued fellowship with the slaveholders. Doubtless this is true of the Gazette and its stamp of Republicanism.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES have sometimes an inconvenient application. In a recent No. 10, the Tribune, after a denunciation of the English people for their present alliance with the despot of France, justifies his denunciation by declaring that "Association with a ruffian, however politic it may seem, is always folly in the end." That is exactly the truth which disunion Abolitionists have been trying to impress upon this nation for years past and which the Tribune has been in the habit of recanting. They think we have already had abundant evidence that Mr. Greeley's rule is as much a truth in America as in Europe. That it is as great "folly" to associate with southern slaveholding ruffians, as with any of French origin. And we shall be glad to see the Tribune conducted in accordance with this valuable sentiment which it has now announced.

MANICURE: If the readers of the Bugle think it "will pay," they may re-read Joseph Barker's letter, my remarks on it, and his rejoinder. I have nothing to retract and nothing to add at present, believing the paper can be better employed than in recanting the shades of difference in our views; in believing, nothing remains but to acknowledge in concession in "noticing" my remarks, and make my bow.

LECTURES IN SALEM.

The citizens of Salem and vicinity will be gratified to learn that arrangements have been made to secure lectures during the season, from several of the most distinguished public speakers of the country.

THEODORE PARKER, DR. WILLIAM ELLIS, ANTONETTE L. BROWN, PARK GOWEN and RALPH WALDO EMERSON, have been positively engaged, and others are in prospect. The admission fee will be low, so as to secure a large attendance and make the lectures as widely useful as possible. We anticipate for the speakers crowded houses and for the audience, much pleasure and instruction.

The first lecture will be given by Theodore Parker, on Friday evening the 9th inst.

We cannot now announce the subject of the lecture. But in Mr. Parker's hands no topic he select can fail to be of interest and importance to our community. The Town Hall will doubtless be crowded to its utmost capacity.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, is to deliver a lecture at Pittsburgh, on Monday evening next. An invitation has been sent him, to give a lecture in Salem, on Tuesday evening, and as he must pass through here on his way to Cincinnati, he will probably accept. Look out for further notice.

GAS LIGHT IN SALEM.—SHALL WE HAVE IT? Measures are in progress for lighting several of our towns in this vicinity with gas. Akron, Canton, Massillon and Salem have measures for this purpose, either under consideration or in progress.

Mr. Bellman, of Cincinnati, has been in our village the past week on this business, and we understand the Town Council are favorable and have granted the right of way for the necessary pipes, &c. It now only remains for our citizens to come forward and take the necessary stock. Of this the Contractor for the erection of the works proposes to take one third of the amount. What amount is necessary we are not informed. But we are sure it is quite within the reach of our citizens, and we expect to see them come forward with promptness and give us the light we need. It will be of in calculable convenience.

The Panorama advertised in our columns is highly commended in the Ravenna papers, where it has been several days on exhibition.

LETTER FROM JOSEPH BARKER.

To the Editor of the Bugle:

DEAR SIR: The difference between me and your editorial substitute was no difference of opinion, and my charge of meanness and wickedness, of unkind and unfounded falsehood, was perfectly true. The circumstances were such, that neither he nor I could be mistaken. And if it were a thing worth proving, I could prove it by a hundred witnesses, including the confession of the criminal himself. And I am sorry you should prove yourself afflicted with the same partiality and injustice as your temporary substitute.

When Mr. Foster charges me with being destitute of honor, honesty, conscientiousness and principle, when he calls me a knave, a villain, a ruffian, a slaveholder, a kidnapper, a thief and a murderer, it is all right. And when charges as mean and false, and a little more wicked, are preferred against me by your substitute, that, too, you can pass unheeded. But the moment I undertake to deny those charges, though I do it only in my own defence, you talk of "offensive personal accusations." (1) I care not a straw for all this injustice personally, it cannot injure me to the extent of a straw; but I am sorry that abolitionists should exhibit themselves in so discreditable a light, and prove themselves so unworthy of the cause of freedom. I expected something better from abolitionists than from the poor blind dupes of the orthodox sectarianism. And I did especially expect something better from you. But I am glad to be enlightened though sorry for the sights I see.

But I can distinguish between a great and noble cause, and the faults and follies of a number of its advocates. The miserable revelations of intolerance, injustice and deceit forced upon me, (2) will only make me labor the more zealously in the anti-slavery cause. Had I been allowed to retain any confidence in the wisdom and honesty of your labors, I might have felt less responsibility for the cause resting on myself. That danger is past. A knowledge of the fact, that such men as Mr. Foster and his apologists are at work, will increase my pity for the slave, and my labors for his freedom.

Allow me, in conclusion, a few remarks in reply to Mr. Brooke. Mr. Brooke says, by "political abolitionists," in this connection, is to be understood those who aim at the abolition of slavery and at the same time at the support of and the perpetuity of this Union, understanding the constitution to possess the pro-slavery character in which it is usually construed and understood. He might as well say that by political abolitionists is to be understood those who believe that the moon is made of green cheese, and that they aim at getting a few slices of it to eat. For the one is no more a point of political abolitionism than the other, especially in this connection. Mr. Foster himself gave no such definition of political abolitionists. He knew such a definition would have been false. He spoke of such political abolitionists as myself, he mentioned me by name. Yet he knew that I did not believe in the pro-slavery construction of the Constitution.

Mr. Brooke adds, "while the government remains unaltered, slavery must continue, so long as the slave owner desires to perpetuate it." Very true, and therefore we ought to try to alter the government; the thing political abolitionists are doing.

The remainder of Mr. Brooke's letter seems to require no answer. That he should think it all right for his friend Mr. Foster to call us knaves, villains and ruffians, and then complain that we are personal when we plead not guilty to the charge, is what might be expected, after what we have seen.

Hoping you and your friends will learn wisdom from late events, and become as really serviceable to the cause of freedom as some of you would wish to be.

I remain yours respectfully,

JOSEPH BARKER.

P. S. What is Mr. Foster's answer to my challenge? (3) And why cannot he state his own case, and fight like a man, in his own person?

NOTES BY THE EDITOR.

1. Nobody has been guilty of such personalities in the Bugle but Mr. Barker, and therefore we have spoken of none others. We are not responsible for the language used elsewhere by others.

2. So far as we are concerned we only ask our readers who feel any interest in the matter, to turn to the paragraph in our last week's paper which has so effectively opened Mr. Barker's eyes

to our "intolerance," "injustice" and "decidit," and from that judge us.

3. We have not Mr. Foster in keeping. He will speak for himself, when and how he thinks proper. Since Mr. Barker's article was in type we have looked it over a second time and we confess we feel some self condemnation at permitting in our columns, a repetition of the charges against Mr. Foster and the *protem*, Editor of the Bugle, especially as those gentlemen have forebore to reply. The changes have been rung upon them quite long enough, unless some new considerations are presented.

In regard to one part of Mr. Barker's challenge of Mr. Foster, we should have said last week, that we shall admit of no discussion in the columns of the paper of the "truth or morality of Mr. Barker's religious opinions," or of those of any other man.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA 25th Oct. 1855.
DEAR MARRIAGE: Thinking that your readers would like to hear direct from Passmore Williamson's case, I drop you a note.

This morning in company with John Demming, after visiting some of the finest and foremost of the slaves friends here we paid a visit to the once happy home of Passmore Williamson. Immediately after we had taken our seats, Mrs. Williamson appeared in company with her oldest child, a sprightly boy about five years of age. While receiving her warm and cordial welcome, thoughts which I cannot write rushed rapidly through my mind. The most prominent feeling however was sorrow and shame for my adopted country and indignation and hatred of the tool of a Government that would tear a father from the embraces of wife and children for doing what God commands us all to do. Our stay was short as we wished to see Passmore in his dungeon, and his wife was also going down to see him. We had to hasten in order to comply with the rules of the Jail, as the time for admittance is limited from 9 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M. We arrived 10 minutes to 12, rang the bell, were answered immediately by a tall fine looking fellow, who kindly pointed out the cell to us, we required no introduction for heart and hand were in union. We found Passmore more comfortable and cheerful than we expected. A friend from Chester county Pa., was with him. He was chatting cheerfully in which we joined and soon we found ourselves engaged in an argument on the constitution. He begged to be excused for a moment and returned with his wife and his eldest boy. This meeting I shall never forget, I cannot describe it, my thoughts were so absorbed. She had not seen him for three or four days and the union was to us all very affecting, the discussion soon recommenced, I frankly told him I could not debate with him, nor could I, my mind was so confused.

He has everything a man can have in his situation. His wants are provided for by his friends. I observed a large pile of letters and newspapers in one corner of his cell and the *Exa* on his bed. The two cells next to him are occupied, one by an orphan boy 12 to 14 years old for larceny, the other by a good looking young man I should guess about 30, for murder. First case of him for larceny and next case for forgery and I am much mistaken if Judge Kane has not a man to deal with as thoroughly grounded in principle as Wm. L. Garrison or any other good man who can be named, although we were with him but a short time I thought I could see, firmness—firmness written in every vein of his high and beautiful forehead and sympathy and love sparkled in every word of his, especially towards his wife and little one. Should you publish this I trust it may aid in turning the attention of some who are now cold and lukewarm to the subject and arousing others to reflection who are now supporting a Government that sanctions such a wrong.

Yours for the wronged everywhere,

BENJAMIN BOWEN.

A NEW ABOLITION SOCIETY.

The Radical Abolitionists held a Convention of three days, in Boston last week. Among other proceedings, they organized a national Society to be located in New York. A constitution was adopted and a board of officers appointed as follows:

CONSTITUTION.

Art. I. This Society shall be called the American Abolition Society.

Art. II. Its objects shall be to secure the immediate and unconditional abolition of American Slavery.

Art. III. Its leading sentiments are these:

1. Slaveryholding is sinful, illegal, and unconstitutional. It has no right to be in the Church or in the State. It is to be excluded from the former as a sin, and prohibited by the latter as a crime. It is not sanctioned by the Bible or the Constitution, but is condemned by both.

2. It is the duty of the Federal Government, in all its departments, to suppress slaveholding throughout the United States.

3. It is the duty of the several State governments to sustain the Federal Government in this measure, to protect their citizens, and all who touch their soil, from seizure by kidnappers or slaveholders, under the fugitive slave bill, or otherwise; to make all attempts at the execution of that unconstitutional and atrocious act a penal offense; and to extend the right of suffrage and eligibility to office to all their citizens, irrespective of race or complexion.

4. It is the duty of the citizens, at the ballot box, to provide State and National administrations that will make these measures paramount objects of their activity; to secure a judiciary that will execute justice; to vote for such candidates for office, and for such only, as are true friends of the enslaved, and publicly known to be earnestly engaged in promoting these measures.

5. It is the duty of Christians to hold no church relations that involve religious fellowship or ecclesiastical connection with slaveholders. It is also their duty to sustain no Missionary Society having complicity with slaveholding, nor any Tract Society, or other religious publishing Society that does not expose and rebuke the heinous sin of slaveholding, in common with other sins.

Art. IV. The action of the Society will be directed to the furtherance of its objects, the propagation of its principles, the advocacy and proposed public measures, in all suitable ways; particularly by personal example, and by the publication and circulation of cheap tracts, the employment of lecturers, and assisting to sustain a periodical, adapted to these purposes.

Art. V. Any person approving these objects, principles, and measures, and pledged to their support, by effort and example, may become a member of this Society by assenting to its constitution and contributing to its funds.

Art. VI. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, who, together with ten others, shall constitute an Executive Committee, five of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Art. VII. The annual meeting of the Society, for election of officers and the transaction of other appropriate business, shall be held at such time and place as the Executive Committee shall direct.

Art. VIII. No amendment shall be made in this Constitution without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present at a regular annual meeting, nor unless the proposed amendment has been submitted to a previous meeting, or to the Executive Committee.

five Committee in season to be published by them (as it shall be their duty to do, if so submitted, at the regular official publication of the meeting). Art. IX. The Executive Committee shall be authorized to fill vacancies in the Board of Officers.

President.—Hon. Gerrit Smith.
Vice Presidents.—Lewis Tappan, Elihu Burritt, James B. Walker, and H. B. Burdick.
Treasurer.—Arthur Tappan.
Corresponding Secretary.—William Goodell.
Executive Committee.—James M. McCune Smith, M. D., S. S. Jocelyn, J. R. Barbour, George Whipple, Wm. E. Whiting, Eleahon Davis, Frederick Douglass, Thomas Ritten, M. D., Abram P. Ryan, Isaac T. Hinchins, H. D. Sharpe.

STRAIGHT OUT RESOLUTIONS.

In Warren County, Penn., previous to the late election, candidates were nominated for election on the following platform. We have not heard of their election.

Resolved, That the slaveholder, as such, has no rights, and that slaveholding laws are no laws. That the one is but a pirate, and the other but the bloody code of his bloodstained piracy, and that every constitution, or compact, or religion, which justifies this pirate or upholds his piracy merits nothing better than the utmost contempt and the deepest execration.

Resolved, That the Liquor Traffic, like all other crimes against society, should be immediately suppressed and punished by law. We can vote for no man because he is an abolitionist, nor for a temperance man who is not an abolitionist.

PROCLAMATION.

William Medill, Governor of the State of Ohio.

In pursuance of an usage, established and sustained by the usual recommendations of the General Assembly, through a long series of years, and which usage has always found a sanction and cheerful acquiescence in the hearts of a grateful people, I, WILLIAM MEDILL, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF OHIO, do, by these presents, appoint and set apart THURSDAY, the TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, to be observed as a day of THANKSGIVING TO ALMIGHTY GOD for the manifold blessings of the year which is about to close.

While war, with all its attendant evils, has been convulsing the nations of the old world, and pestilence has been performing its work of death among a portion of our own brethren in the South, the people of Ohio have been graciously exempted from the devastating consequences of either.

The laws of the State have been duly respected; the national Union, in all its integrity and force, has been preserved; the fields of the husbandman have yielded an unusual abundance; and industry in all its channels, have been appropriately rewarded.

In view of these evidences of Divine goodness, I most earnestly recommend that the good people of Ohio suspend and lay aside all business upon and during the day aforesaid, assemble at their usual places of worship, and return their heartfelt thanks to ALMIGHTY GOD, the Author of those and all other blessings we enjoy, and offer up their prayers for a continuance of the same.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Ohio, at the City of Columbus, this twenty-second day of October, A. D. 1855, and in the eighth year of the Independence of the United States.

By the Governor:
WILLIAM MEDILL, Sec'y of State.

In Philadelphia on Wednesday the following sales of Virginia lands were made by Thomas & Sons, auctioneers:

Ten tracts of land, each 1,000 acres, Doddridge county, Va., 2 cents per acre; five tracts of land, 825, 2,000, 2,000, 2,000 and 4,000 acres, Randolph county, Va., 14 cents per acre; one tract, 1,051 acres, Gilmer county, Va., 21 cents per acre; two tracts, 2,000 and 3,000 acres, Washington county, Va., 1 cent per acre; four tracts, 2,000, 2,500, 2,500 and 3,000 acres, Washington county, Va., 1 cent per acre; one tract, 10,000 acres, Washington county, Va., 1 cent per acre; one tract, 2,500 acres, Braxton county, Va., 14 cents per acre; one tract, 2,500 acres, Monrovia county, Va., 14 cents per acre; one tract, 14,000 acres, Gilmer county, Va., 21 cents per acre; seventy-eight tracts, 1,000 acres each, Montgomery and Fayette counties, Va., 1 cent per acre.—*Richmond Examiner*, Oct. 22.

There are in the United States and Territories, all told, 3,306,865 square miles; and at the above rates, say one cent an acre, the whole could be bought for \$21,623,336. Virginia would fetch at this rate, \$21,623,336; New York, \$291,400; Pennsylvania, \$316,800; and Delaware, \$31,508. When, therefore, that promised slave roll-call is made at the foot of Bunker Hill look out for cheap lands. Speculators, accordingly, had better wait.

The Democrats of Ohio made a great ado about the election in Pennsylvania. The official vote shows that Plumer, their candidate for Canal Commissioner, has only a plurality in the State. There is at least 2,000 majority against him. Had the opposition united upon one candidate, he would not have been elected.

SLAVES EMANCIPATED.—The *Wheeling Times* of Tuesday states that about thirty colored persons of both sexes, who were lately emancipated by the executor of the late Miss Latta, of King William county, Virginia, passed through that city on Monday morning, en route for Mr. Pleasant, Ohio, nine miles west of Wheeling where they are to be located among a society of Friends.

Dr. Henry I. Bowditch, (says the *Lynn News*) being about to set on an anti-slavery tour to John G. Whittier a request for an appropriate inscription. The poet returned the following gem:

With warning hand I mark time's rapid flight
From life's glad morning to its solemn night.
But through the dear God's love I also show
There's light above me, by the shade below.

CIVILIZATION ADVANCING.—By a decree of the 13th of August, the punishment of flogging is abolished in the Persian army, and a public normal school is established in each department.

A good example for our barbaric Southern States.

Joel Schoner was convicted on Wednesday last, at Auburn, of arson in the second degree, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years. He is 98 years old. The old fellow will have the honor of celebrating his hundredth birthday in a penitentiary.

The number of American exhibitors at the great Fair at Paris is about a hundred and sixty, of whom more than twenty have received first class premiums. This is a far larger proportion than other country can boast of at any similar exhibition.

A Southern paper says that a Mr. Ellis, of Tennessee, has emancipated twenty-four slaves of both sexes belonging to him.

Cincinnati has one hundred and twenty-eight churches, complete, and in progress of erection.

Canada is rapidly rising into importance. There are 163 newspapers printed in the two provinces. It is said that the growth of wheat has increased in the last ten years over 400 per cent.

The notorious Fred Douglass is put at the top of the ticket just nominated by the New York abolition State convention. Placing blacks over the heads of whiter is a favorite practice with the negro worshippers.—*Washington Union*.

RACET: gave twenty-two performances in New York, which produced upwards of \$26,000, or nearly four thousand dollars per night.

SPEECHES AT THE CINCINNATI BAZAAR.

Mrs. Mott and Mrs. Blackwell, on different evenings, addressed the visitors at the Anti-Slavery Bazaar. We copy the sketch of Mrs. Blackwell's remarks from the Cincinnati Gazette.

Mrs. Blackwell thought that the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause had reason to congratulate themselves on the growth and spread of their principles. Not long ago the cause was despised and rejected of men, but now there was given to it the hearing ear and the understanding heart.

But of one thing she wished particularly to speak. A great Ohio statesman had proclaimed in his early times, "No slavery outside the slave States," and with this the friends of freedom seemed to be content; but she felt there was danger in it—that they were working only to free ourselves, and leave all that black and sweating mass of millions to groan on their chains. This seemed like the voice of those who desired only to save themselves, but she felt that it was necessary to strike at the root of the evil. She spoke of pro-slavery papers in this city, and said they were such because they had pro-slavery readers. It was the fault of the community. Editors could write anti-slavery articles just as well as pro-slavery ones if it would only pay. Slavery controlled the man, and through him commerce, the press and the people.

The slave power was not only founded on a disregard of all right, but such also was its practice. It cared no more for the rights of the white man than of the negro. This was proven by the respect shown for the rights of white men in Kansas, by slaveholding Missourians, and by the regard for the personal liberty of Passmore Williamson, by a pro-slavery judge.

She appealed to mothers, to teach their children not how to sell the most cotton, silk or hardware, but how to maintain their own rights, and establish those of their fellow men.

She then spoke of the Anti-Slavery Bazaar.—It was to give them the sinews of war—to enable them to scatter Anti-Slavery books, tracts and newspapers through the land, and to send the living speaker. She wanted young women to engage in circulating these, and young men—clerks, to take them, and put a tract in every box or package of goods they sent away; so that when they were opened in Indiana or elsewhere, the country merchant would be called to remember the Slave.

She concluded by inviting the young men and women to come to her table and leave their names as tract distributors.

The attendances last evening was large. In the crowd we noticed the tall form of Governor Chase.

In Boston, Lewis Hayden, an ignorant negro, who knows nothing about the politics of the country at all, is a peer with some very respectable gentlemen, and sits down with them in a nominating committee, to decide who shall be candidates for Senators from Suffolk, and representatives from the city.—*Boston Courier*.

We should be glad to hear a discussion between Lewis Hayden and the editor of the *Boston Courier* in relation to the politics of the country, and if Hayden thinks it would not be getting in rather meaner company than he has any taste for, we hope he will give the editor an opportunity.—*Boston Telegraph*.

Last Friday morning a very large meeting was held at Milwaukee in order to take some steps for the restoration of the death penalty. Is this taking a step backwards?—*Leader*.

TWENTY-SECOND NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR, TO BE HELD IN BOSTON, MASS., DURING THE CHRISTMAS WEEK OF 1855.

This annual effort, having for its end the Abolition of American Slavery, has been so long before the eyes of the community that we feel prolonged explanation in respect to it unnecessary. A very simple statement will be sufficient for our purpose.

Convinced as we are that Slavery is a sin and a crime everywhere and under all circumstances, that all complicity or connivance with it implies moral guilt just in proportion to the extent of the sanction given, and consequently all political and especially all religious fellowship with such a system of abominations is eminently criminal and dangerous, it is our endeavor to promulgate these sentiments, so far as it may be in our power, throughout the whole length and breadth of the land.

We propose to do this through the medium of Newspapers, Lecturers and Tracts, and we call upon all who fear God or regard Man to give us their sympathy and co-operation. The country is stirred as it never yet has been, but of how inadequately for the accomplishment of the great work that lies before it, and in too many cases, by what poor and insufficient motives.

Should American Slavery be abolished through the force of moral power, a nobler example will have been given to the world than any previous age has ever witnessed. It is in the Colonial possessions of Monarchical Governments that Slavery has been abolished. We are laboring for its extinction in the midst of a great nation, where it is enmeshed with every fibre of commercial, political and religious life, and where, with unimportant exceptions, every man is a voter. We do not allude to these facts with any discouraging purpose, but only that we may declare with convincing earnestness the necessity there exists for the promulgation, not of any half-way testimonies or diluted doctrine, but for the truth in its entire efficiency, "without concealment and without compromise."

This great mission the American Anti-Slavery Society alone discharges, and therefore we co-operate with it. Her members refuse to be concerned in the administration of a government connected with the blood of slaves, or to recognize as churches of Christ the apostate ecclesiastical bodies of our country, who consider as goods and chattels personal, subject to all the fluctuations that mark other property, the souls for which they profess to believe He died. This is the Treason and this the infidelity that so convulses our country. Whether that country be destroyed or saved, we cheerfully leave the character of the American Abolitionists to the verdict of coming ages, believing that it will then appear that Loyalty consisted in adhesion to Righteousness and Faith, in the declaration that the Altars of the Lord were not even as those of Moloch.

We solicit correspondence, counsel and assistance from all friends of the Slave, whether at home or in Europe, and we pledge ourselves to employ most conscientiously whatever of influence or money may be committed to our hands, and to make faithful account for the same at the close of our undertaking.

Communications may be addressed to the Committee at 21 Cornhill, Boston, Mass., or to 138 Nassau street, New York.

Anna Warren Weston, Mary May, Anna Greene Phillips, Louisa Loring, Eliza Lee Follen, Helen E. Garrison, Sarah S. Russell, Maria Weston Chapman, Francis Maria Robbins, Sarah H. Southwick, Mary Willey, Abby Francis, Anna Shaw Green, Amy M. Remond, Mary Gray Chapman, Elizabeth Gay, Henrietta Sargent, Sarah R. May, Caroline Weston, Susan C. Cabot, Mary H. Jackson, Sarah B. Shaw, Lydia C. Parker, Eliza F. Eddy, Evalina A. S. Smith, Anna Benson Bernal, Elizabeth Von Arnim, Augusta King.

THE WESTERN ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

Will be held in Salem, Dec. 24th, and 25th, 1855.

We make this announcement and solicit contributions for the Fair, with hopeful confidence of a generous response from the friends of the slave—trusting that no argument for freedom, no plea for the slave will be needed from us, to secure their prompt and liberal co-operation.

Contributions of money and of every description of merchantable articles will be thankfully received, from this time until the day of the Fair.

We will repeat a former suggestion—that our friends would at the time of laying up their winter stores set apart a portion for the Fair, it would then be ready to be forwarded by the first opportunity.

We would also suggest that articles of the best quality meet with the readiest sale.

Bboxes or parcels may be forwarded to J. Barnaby or J. C. McMillan, Salem Ohio.

Sarah Brown, Emma Barneby, Ann Pearson, Sarah N. McMillan, Sarah Sharp, Hannah M. Strawn, Jane M. Trecoet, Harriette M. Dickinson, Emily Robinson, Angelina S. Downing, Sarah F. Smith, Elizabeth Lense, Lydia L. Sharp, Elizabeth Dickinson, Margaret Hise, Mrs. E. Gier.

ANDRIEU'S GREAT WEST.

AND SUNNY SOUTH OR FREEDOM & SLAVERY COMPARED.

Will be exhibited at Salem, in the Town Hall, November 8th, 9th and 10th. Thursday, Friday and Saturday and Sunday afternoon.

These TWO LARGE PANORAMAS will be exhibited and explained by Mrs. ANDRIEU or the Artist himself.

Programme.—Great West.—In Four Parts. Comprising views in Spring and Summer; Autumn and Winter, of the principal scenes and most flourishing cities, in the Great American Valley, from Cleveland and Detroit to Louisiana and the BATTLE GROUND OF NEW ORLEANS, the Toledo, Chicago, Joliet,

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